



AFGHANISTAN REPORT

NO. 35

FEBRUARY 1987

**CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
SECTOR F-5/2,
ISLAMABAD-PAKISTAN**

CRISIS AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCAT) AFGHANISTAN

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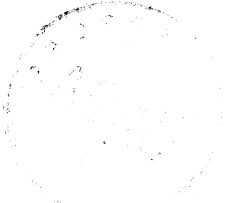
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1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor



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IJAZ S. GILANI
NASEEM RIZVI

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ACRONYMS

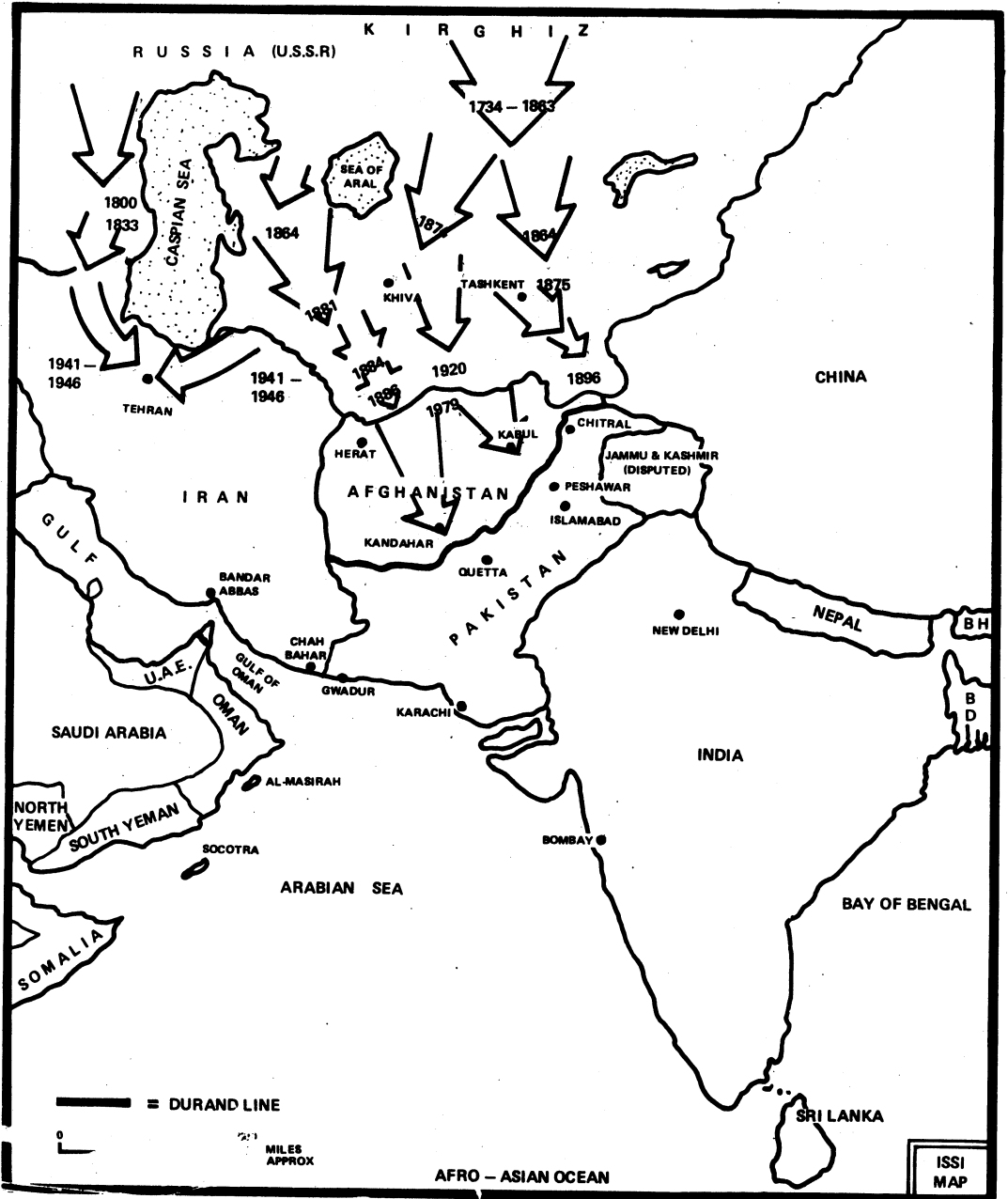
AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
AAWC	=	All Afghanistan's Women Council.
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
ALA	=	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan.
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan.
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper.
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
IRC	=	International Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service.
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration.
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front.
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan.
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan.
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization.
RC	=	Revolutionary Council.
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan.
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan.
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization.
'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency.

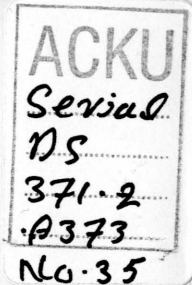
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THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE





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I.—THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see map Appendix 6)

Mujahideen sources reported 212 engagements in 26 provinces in February 1987.

Highest activity was reported in Qandahar followed by Ningarhar and Faryab. Paktiya, Herat and Kabul also witnessed sizeable military engagements.

Month	Mujahideen Operations	Soviet-Kabul	Total Engagements
February 1985	171	70	241
February 1986	242	62	304
February 1987	177	35	212

The number of Soviet Kabul operations has declined to 35. The lowest number recorded in our previous data is 29, in April 1984.

The Mujahideen continue to improve their defence against air attacks, which shows up in the rising number of air losses over the years. Increasingly, the aircraft and helicopters of the Afghan airforce are vulnerable to attacks by the Mujahideen in both air and on ground.

Soviet Kabul air losses in the month of February

	Aircraft	Helicopter	Total
February 1985	5	11	16
February 1986	11	26	37
February 1987	22	20	42

Mujahideen raided Soviet Kabul airbases and airstrips at Qandahar, Khost and Shindand. Mujahideen attacked Bagram airbase thrice and the Bamiyan airstrip was attacked 4 times in 10 days, depicting a select target strategy.

Mujahideen's military and political targets included a power house in Hilmand; Governor House building, Khad offices, Airport terminal

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad, in the preparation of this part of the monthly report.

in Qandahar; District Headquarter of Militia at Kunar; Radio Station Party/Khad offices, Friendship House and other government offices in Kabul, and 28 security posts all over Afghanistan.

2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

The military pattern of the Soviet-Kabul forces showed a different trend this month. Instead of spreading the conflict to a wide region, the Soviet-Kabul forces focussed their attention on 5 strategic points where they intended to choke the routes of post-winter attacks by the Mujahideen. These points include Mujahideen route to the Northern Provinces leading from Kunar; the Zazi-Chamkani route across Parachinar and Khost-Sanakai route across Miran Shah which together provides a junction to 17 provinces all the way from North-western, central and northern provinces of Afghanistan; the Mujahideen's Spinbuldak route to Qandahar across Chaman and the Islam Qila route at a point close to Iranian, Pakistani and Soviet borders.

Qandahar

In Qandahar Soviet-Kabul planes dropped bombs and booby-traps to obstruct Mujahideen's mobility in the area and harassed the population by destroying civilian residences. A Mujahideen convoy was ambushed in Dashte-Bari. Mujahideen centres near the Spinbuldak border town were attacked.

On their part, the Mujahideen launched several operations in Qandahar city, hitting the police headquarter; communication facilities in the Kabul office; Governor House and airport installations. The Mujahideen claimed the destruction of 4 aircraft and 8 helicopters during this month in Qandahar.

Paktiya

In Paktiya the main Soviet-Kabul strategy was to choke the Sanakai Mujahideen route near Khost and conduct air raids on Mujahideen strongholds in the area.

Mujahideen struck 4 security posts and hit the Khost airstrip, shooting down a AN-26 plane, beside other planes engaged in bombing at Zazi, Zhawar and Jihadwal. The Mujahideen concentrated on strengthening their position at Manu Kandau against air strikes.

Ningarhar

In Ningarhar Mujahideen struck a number of Soviet-Kabul targets both in air and on ground. They struck military installations, ambushed

military vehicles, raided Ghani Khel army camp and struck 11 security posts in Achin, Hissarak and Chapparhar.

Kunar

Soviet jets bombed Kamdish and Ganjgal villages inflicting heavy damage to rural housing.

Baghlan

Mujahideen launched a series of attacks on security posts at Shashan, Qasan, Deh-Saleh.

Faryab

This province, bordering on the Soviet Union, witnessed heavy activity by the Mujahideen. They struck provincial headquarter Maimana, beside raiding 5 security posts; 1 KHAD office; a communication centre; and captured 423 Klashnikovs and sizeable food supplies from some Soviet-Kabul military positions.

Herat

Mujahideen in their operation on Shindand airbase damaged the airport building and 4 MiG planes stationed on the runway. Mujahideen also conducted a series of attacks on the security post in the border area inflicting substantial loss on Soviet-Kabul troops.

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVY ANALYSIS

Province Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz (also Bordering Iran)

VOIR: The Mujahideen launched an attack on the positions of Soviet-Kabul troops in Nimruz province on January 22. A number of communist troops were killed and many others were injured (28 February 87)*.

Hilmand

Mujahideen Sources: 2 February: Mujahideen attack an army training centre in Nad-e-Ali subdivision. Twenty-three undertrainees join Mujahideen. Mujahideen destroy two armoured vehicles and kill 7 Soviet-Kabul troops during a clash in Grishkh subdivision. Soviet-Kabul brought in air force which bombarded civilian population resulting in 9 killed and several houses and orchards destroyed. (The report

*The dates given in parenthesis are the actual broadcasts.

was received on February 8). 11 February: Mujahideen attack a Soviet-Kabul security post in the outskirts of Nad-e-Ali. 23 February: Mujahideen attack and damage a power house near Lashkargah, headquarters of Hilmand province.

Qandahar

Mujahideen Sources: 22 January: Mujahideen shoot down a MiG 17 and a MiG 21 in Darwanda area. 23 January: Mujahideen shoot down a helicopter near Qandahar city. 24 January: Mujahideen hit a military jeep with rockets killing 4. 25 January: Mujahideen attack a KHAD office in Qandahar city killing 8 agents. 25 January: Soviet-Kabul planes drop "booby-traps" (somewhere in Qandahar) resulting in injuries to 10 Mujahideen. 27 January: An armoured vehicle was destroyed during a rocket attack on the Teachers Training Complex currently being used by the army. Four Afghan soldiers joined the Mujahideen.

4 February: Mujahideen attack a military convoy passing through the Panj Aab district of Qandahar city. Two oil tankers were destroyed. Several Soviet-Kabul soldiers killed or injured. 5 February: Mujahideen attack a security post in Panjwai subdivision. A truck was destroyed and several troopers killed or injured. 9 February: Mujahideen conduct a missiles attack at the Qandahar airport. A helicopter destroyed. 9 February: Soviet-Kabul troops attack Mujahideen positions in Shin Narih area. The attack was repulsed. Soviet-Kabul abandoned the wreckage of a tank, a machine gun and some other arms. 11 February: Mujahideen hit two helicopters. 12 February: Mujahideen hit a security post in Shahr-e-Nau. Two oil tankers blasted: Seven soldiers killed. Mujahideen attack the provincial Governor's House in Qandahar city damaging "outer portion of the building". 14 February: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul positions in Dasht-e-Sofi and Qishla-Nau areas with BM-12 rockets. 16 February: Mujahideen ambush a Soviet-Kabul military convoy in the Dand area. Two tanks destroyed: several Soviet-Kabul troops killed. On 18 February: Soviet-Kabul troops launched sizeable attacks on Mujahideen centres in Shin Nari Wanka areas. Heavy fighting took place near the border town of Spinbuldak. The invaders were pushed back, leaving behind the wreckage of a tank and 3 army vehicles. The casualties amongst the Mujahideen were put at 23.

VOIR: Soviet troops were airlifted to Shahwalikote in Qandahar and deployed there for launching attacks on Mujahideen positions. These troops were engaged by the Afghan Mujahideen the same day and heavy casualties were inflicted on them. After having suffered more than 40 casualties the Soviets retreated. A commander of the Mujahi-

deen was martyred (News-Persian: 6 February 87).

Fierce fighting has been continuing between the Afghan Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops in Qandahar province for the last some days. More than 200 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed (News-Persian: 8 February 87).

A military convoy of the Soviet troops was ambushed by the Muslim Freedom Fighters near Panj Aab area in Qandahar. As a result, 7 tanks and 2 oil tankers were destroyed and a number of enemy troops were killed or injured.

The Mujahideen attacked a security post of the Soviet-Kabul troops in the Mohallajat area in Qandahar city as a result of which many puppet militiamen were killed and injured. The post was destroyed.

Similarly, on the same night the living quarters of the Russians were attacked by the Mujahideen as a result of which a number of Russians were killed or injured.

In retaliation the enemy launched a mortar attack on the positions of the Mujahideen (News-Pushto: 13 February 87).

Radio Tehran: In their biggest attack in the last six months the Afghan Mujahideen destroyed 7 military aircraft at the Qandahar airport. The Mujahideen fired 200 rockets at the airport, destroying 2 military bases and arms depots and killing 3 Russian soldiers.

In another operation 70 soldiers of Soviet-Afghan forces were killed and a runway of the Qandahar airport was damaged (4 February 87).

Afghan Muslim revolutionaries shot down 3 Soviet MiG aircraft in the suburbs of Qandahar in fierce fighting with the aggressive Soviet and Afghan troops during this week. Fierce fighting between the Afghan Muslim Revolutionaries and Communist forces is continuing (News-Urdu: 12 February 87).

Four soldiers of the Kabul regime defected and arrived in Chaman area of Pakistan yesterday. They said the inhuman and un-Islamic attitude of the Kabul regime was the main reason for their defection (News-Persian: 16 February 87).

Mujahideen attacked 9 posts of the Soviet-Afghan forces in Qandahar province and killed 200 Soviet-Afghan troops. Mujahideen captured a big quantity of arms and a wireless set. The Mujahideen also shot down a helicopter at the Qandahar airport as a result of which 8 persons of the Kabul government were killed (News-Urdu: 24 February 87).

BBC: Afghan Islamic Press says that a combined guerilla attack took place on Saturday against the airport of Qandahar. The local

commanders claimed to have hit the main workshop destroying a number of aircraft under repair. The action led to retaliatory shelling and air strikes on suspected guerilla positions around Qandahar the following day (Newsreel-English: 3 February 87).

Afghan and Soviet forces have carried out a big operation against Afghan guerilla positions on the southern border with Pakistan. Guerilla sources in Quetta say that Soviet and Afghan aircraft have been bombing the area around Shieri (ph) for the past four days. A number of Afghan soldiers were also reported to have been killed in an attack by guerillas in the Kadani mountains. With the details here is George Arney in Islamabad:

This is the second major operation to be carried out by Soviet and Afghan forces since the Kabul Government announced its unilateral ceasefire three and a half weeks ago.

According to guerillas sources, convoys of Soviet and Afghan tanks from the eastern and northern parts of the country have been assembling near Qandahar for the past two weeks. Then about four days ago, they started to move south towards the Pakistani border, where the guerillas have a number of camps and positions in the mountains. About here an important guerilla supply route links the Pakistani border town of Chaman with the Afghan government town of Spinbuldak and Qandahar. Blocking it and establishing new security posts may be the objective of the government operation. Guerilla sources say that Soviet and Afghan aircraft have been bombarding the area around Shineri (ph) close to the border for the past four days and that at least 8 guerillas have been killed. A number of Afghan soldiers were also killed when their camps were rocketted by guerillas in the Kadani mountains. The guerillas say that about 2,500 Soviet and Afghan troops and between 300 to 400 tanks and armoured vehicles were involved in the operation (9 February 87).

VOA: The Mujahideen commanders fighting around Qandahar city have reported that they launched coordinated attacks on government positions on Tuesday. Hundreds of Mujahideen attacked 9 Soviet-Afghan bases in the suburbs of the city, including the offices of the provincial governor. During a full day's fighting 200 Soviet-Afghan troops were killed. Four Soviet tanks were destroyed in different parts of the city.

Other local commanders say that in retaliation, the Soviet troops dragged men, women and children from their houses and killed 35 and injured 45 others. The Mujahideen destroyed several militia posts.

On the hilly village of Spinwam and in Maruf district in Qandahar province, the Afghan Air Force planes dropped napalm bombs (8

February 87).

The Afghan Mujahideen say they have blocked the major highway which interlinks Kabul and Qandahar, two biggest cities of Afghanistan. The Mujahideen sources say that the road was blocked on 3rd February and since then they have repulsed at least one big attack of the government troops and are facing air raids almost daily. Afghan resistance sources and Western diplomats in Pakistan say that there has been intense fighting in and around Afghanistan's second largest city, Qandahar, over the past three weeks (17 February 87).

Radio Kabul: Another 200 Afghan families consisting of 856 persons who had left their homeland due to various reasons have returned to Qandahar, Herat, Jozjan, Baghlan and Faran provinces. After the announcement of national reconciliation of ceasefire on the 15th of last month by the Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, more than 1,000 families have returned home (News-English: 4 February 87).

A bomb was exploded by terrorists at a shrine in Qandahar province yesterday. A security guard told the Bakhtar News Agency that a mine was exploded when a number of people had gathered in the shrine. The report adds that there was no loss of life or any damage to the shrine (News-Pushto: 6 February 87).

Zabul

Mujahideen Sources: On January 21, Mujahideen destroyed an armoured vehicle standing outside a security post in Qalat Ghilzai, headquarters of Zabul province. Also 'in the third week' of January a Mujahideen force attacked a Soviet-Kabul 'base' in Qalat, killing 15 Afghan soldiers.

Ghazni

Mujahideen Sources: 15 January: Mujahideen shoot down a helicopter near Ghazni airport. 28 January: Mujahideen conduct a rocket attack on a military convoy in Maqar subdivision. A tank and two other vehicles were destroyed and eighteen Soviet-Kabul troops killed. 31 January: Soviet-Kabul aircraft bombard villages in Gilan subdivision on the Kabul-Qandahar road. Nepalm bombs were used during these attacks. A large number of houses were destroyed and men, women and children killed.

VOIR: Soviet planes bombarded the civilian population of a village near Ghazni on the 19th of the current month. More than 50 civilians were martyred while may residential buildings were razed to the ground (22 February 87).

Radio Tehran: During their operations at two places in Ghazni province, the Afghan Mujahideen captured the headquarters of the Afghan and Soviet troops and killed and injured scores of Communist soldiers and destroyed 20 tanks and armoured vehicles (News-Urdu: 4 February 87).

The Mujahideen attacked a convoy of the Soviet-Afghan troops in the Ghazni province and inflicted heavy losses on them (24 February 87).

Paktika

Mujahideen Sources: On 27 January: Soviet-Kabul forces conducted ground and air attacks on Mujahideen strongholds in the Katwaz subdivision of Paktika province. A Soviet-Kabul tank and two trucks were destroyed. Seventeen Soviet-Kabul troops killed. Mujahideen captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Paktiya

Mujahideen Sources: 24 January: Mujahideen frustrate a Soviet-Kabul attack to block the Sanakai high mountain route which connects Khost with "seventeen other parts" of Afghanistan. A major action was fought at Jardi. The remnants of the Soviet-Kabul force retreated to Khost. They left behind hulks of several tanks and armoured vehicles.

28 January: Mujahideen attack Bacha Khan Qila and Waza Khua security posts. Two tanks and a jeep were destroyed during these attacks.

All together more than 100 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed contesting control of the strategic mountain route. They also lost 14 tanks and armoured vehicles.

On 5 February: Mujahideen shot down a MiG-21 while it was bombarding their positions about 6 kilometres from the Jihad Wal centre. At that time Mujahideen were engaged in pitched battles with various invading Soviet-Kabul columns around Dergai, Mani Kundao, Zhawar and Jihadwal. One of the Mujahideen commanders, Habibullah was killed in an action near Bak on 6 February.

Another aircraft, a transport plane, was brought down in the battle area on 9 February.

Soviet-Kabul troops renewed attempts to dislodge Mujahideen from the Sankai mountain route, apparently to cut them off from other parts of Afghanistan, but were thrown back once again on 16 February.

Radio Teheran: The Afghan Mujahideen have recaptured the Zhawar area in the eastern Afghanistan province of Paktiya. The area had remained under occupation of the Communists for 3 years. Re-

cently passengers arriving in India from Kabul said that Afghan Mujahideen have besieged the Khost Municipal area and fierce fighting is continuing there. Reports received from Afghanistan say that in spite of the proclaimed ceasefire by the Afghan governments a large number of planes and gunship helicopters attacked the strongholds of Afghan Mujahideen in the suburbs of Robad (ph) city of Paktiya (News-Urdu: 6 February 87).

Mujahideen shot down a jet plane of the Soviet-Afghan forces. They foiled their attack and inflicted heavy losses on the Soviet-Afghan forces in the Khost area of Paktiya (News-Urdu: 6 February 87).

The Muslim Afghan revolutionaries killed 400 troops of the communist forces and arrested 650 others during clashes in Khost in Paktiya province on January 28 last. During the fighting the Muslim revolutionaries destroyed 45 tanks of the enemy. Similarly, the Afghan freedom fighters attacked centres of Soviet-Kabul troops situated on the Pak-Afghan border on February 8. They destroyed 31 enemy military posts and killed a number of communist troops (15 February 87).

Radio Kuwait: Western sources in Islamabad said that Afghan Regime's unilateral ceasefire declared last month has broken down following Soviet troops commando operations against the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries yesterday. Mujahideen sources said that Soviet fighters shelled their bases as Soviet helicopters reinforced Soviet-Afghan troops during fierce fighting around Zhawar area in Paktiya province, 32 kilometres from Pakistan border (News-Arabic: 5 February 87).

Radio Beijing: Reports received from Afghanistan say that guerillas of the Afghan resistance movement have besieged an enemy military camp in the city of Khost in Paktiya province where fighting is continuing (13 February 87).

BBC: The Counter-Revolutionaries have doubled their military activities against the unilateral ceasefire announced by the Afghan government on January 15. It has also been confirmed by the Deputy Defence Minister Mr. Nabi Azeemi. George Army reports from Kabul.

The Minister said that the guerillas violated ceasefire for 570 times since January 15. He said that the guerillas have doubled their activities compared to that of the first month. He denied the guerillas claims that several weeks ago the Soviet-Afghan forces had launched a big offensive against the guerillas strongholds in the eastern Paktiya province. The Minister suggested that those who accept the government reconciliation offer should be posted in the army. He said that it has

been decided that the compulsory military training period for young people would be decreased from four years to two years. The Deputy Defence Minister did not elaborate whether the Soviet advisers would remain in Afghanistan following the withdrawal of the Soviet troops or not. He expressed the confidence that the Afghan forces could wipe out the guerillas within a year without foreign support, provided no foreign arms were supplied to the guerillas. Meanwhile, Afghan rebels say that an armoured column of Soviet and Afghan troops is moving towards a guerillas stronghold in Pakiya province near the Pakistani border (News-English: 3 February 87).

Soviet and Afghan aircraft have continued to bomb guerilla positions near the government-held garrison town of Khost in South-Eastern Afghanistan. According to Afghan rebels, five or six thousand Soviet and Afghan troops have arrived in the area since Monday morning and there are about the same number on the way or held in reserve in Khost. The fighting is in a mountainous areas about 4 miles away from the guerilla stronghold of Zhawar in Pakiya province near the Pakistani border. Zhawar itself was briefly captured by government forces last spring and is thought to be the target of this latest offensive (News-English: 4 February 87).

A Soviet-built aircraft carrying civilians has been downed in Afghanistan. The Soviet News Agency TASS says the aircraft was hit by a rocket while taking off from the city of Khost. It said 30 passengers including women and children and 6 crew were killed (News-English: 9 February 87).

VOG: Heavy fighting is said to be continuing in Pakiya province where government and Soviet forces are trying to capture key rebel positions. A spokesman for the Muslim rebels said thousands of Afghan and Soviet troops alongwith helicopter gunships were involved in the fighting near the town of Shiva (ph) (6 February 87).

Radio Kabul: Twenty families comprising 102 persons who had fled their country for various reasons and were living in Pakistan have returned to Torkham, Khost and Spinbuldak. They were welcomed by their friends and relatives and shifted to their native villages (News-Pushto: 6 February 87).

Radio Moscow: The Counter-Revolutionary groups have violated the ceasefire five hundred times since January 15. The bandits have also shot down a transport plane by hitting it with a US missile as a result of which several people including women and children lost their lives. But despite these violations the government of Afghanistan is strictly abiding by the reconciliation plan. About 10,000 people have laid down their arms before the government troops (News-Urdu: 12 February 87).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen Sources: 16 January: A helicopter and a transport plane were destroyed at the Jalalabad airport.

20 January: A jet shot down in Ghani Khel district.

22 January: A jet shot down near Daroonta dam.

22 January: A helicopter shot down near Jalalabad city.

31 January: A helicopter shot down near Daroonta dam.

31 January: Mujahideen blast a military jeep on Kabul-Jalalabad road killing its two "Soviet" occupants.

31 January: Mujahideen hit military installations in Sarobi town.

On February 3: Mujahideen exploded a powerful time-bomb in a military workshop in Jalalabad destroying two vehicles and killing 5 Soviet troops.

On February 3 they attacked the Khugiani subdivisional head-quarter. A tank was destroyed.

On February 4 they raided a security post near Targho village killing or injuring 22 troops.

A military camp was attacked at Ghani Khel on February 5. Mujahideen lost 12 fighters.

Mujahideen conducted missile attacks on security posts near the Pakistani border towns of Dakka and Khaiber on February 8.

On February 22 Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul positions in Achin district, about 8 km from the Pak-Afghan border wiping out 8 posts and capturing a quantity of weapons.

VOIR: The explosion which took place near the Telecommunications Centre in Jalalabad city on the Wednesday last killed at least 20 people and damaged more than fifty shops as well as the Telecommunications Centre (8 February 87).

Afghan Mujahideen launched attacks on the positions of Soviet-Kabul troops near Torkham as a result of which military posts were destroyed and a number of Soviet-Afghan troops were killed or injured (22 February 87).

Radio Teheran: Six aircraft have been shot down by the Muslim Freedom fighters in Ningarhar province since January 15. (4 February 87).

BBC: There are confirmed guerillas reports that several aircraft have been shot down near Jalalabad, including a transport aircraft which crashed in the vicinity of the Sowti (ph) dam (3 February 87).

Afghan guerillas sources say a big car bomb explosion in Jalalabad caused heavy casualties. About 30 people may have been killed when the bomb went off near a busy cross-roads in the city on Wednesday.

According to the guerillas about a ton of explosives were packed in the vehicle (6 February 87).

ABC: In Afghanistan, the head of the National Reconciliation Programme in a district of Ningarhar is reported to have been shot dead by suspected Muslim guerillas. The official Soviet News Agency says Mr. Inayatullah and his son were killed in an action aimed at undermining the national reconciliation process. TASS says Inayatullah was also a member of the Supreme National Reconciliation Commission set up by Dr. Najibullah to oversee the Peace Plan (News-English: 3 February 87).

Radio Kabul: Islam is flourishing in Afghanistan. Several armed groups in Ningarhar province have joined hands with the government and 667 families comprising 4,630 persons have returned to their villages, towns and houses (24 February 87).

Radio Moscow: The Afghans have been indignant over the explosion of a bomb in a bus with passengers in it in the city of Jalalabad (13 February 87).

The process of national reconciliation is producing results in Afghanistan. The Special Commission for National Reconciliation in Ningarhar province has pointed out that some 8,000 people have returned to the province from Pakistan...Naturally not everyone opposed to the government is ready for a constructive dialogue. However, the guarantees of the government create every possibility for solving problems and consequently for the withdrawing of Soviet troops from Afghanistan (Focus on Asia and the Pacific: English: 19 February 87).

Kunar

Mujahideen Sources: During the first half of February Soviet-Kabul planes heavily bombarded the rural areas of Kamdish and Ganjgal. Extensive damage was done to housing. In Kamdish village alone 28 persons were killed, among them women and children.

Meanwhile, Mujahideen continued rocket attacks on Soviet-Kabul positions. One tank and one truck were destroyed by landmines laid by Mujahideen.

On February 18 Mujahideen stormed a security post at the subdivisional township on Sarkani. Four Soviet troops were killed. Mujahideen seized sizeable quantities of arms and ammunition.

A protracted battle was taking place on February 23 around a Soviet-Kabul military camp near Kahi which the Mujahideen had surrounded. A full brigade of Soviet-Kabul troops had recently arrived and been deployed there.

On 24 February Mujahideen attacked the Watapur district inflicting 'considerable' losses to Soviet-Kabul. Two security posts and the residence of a local militia commander were destroyed at Watapur.

Radio Kabul: Availing general amnesty 40 families of Afghans returned to their homes in Kunar province (2 February 87).

Availing general amnesty 36 families of Afghans returned to their home in Kunar province (11 February 87).

Province Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

Mujahideen Sources: The last Mujahideen report received from Badakhshan was on 15 February and this related to actions in October and December 1986. The Mujahideen commander said that Mujahideen in the Wardooj valley were facing great "difficulties". He also said that due to the "difficulties of terrain" it had become impossible to send battle reports expeditiously and regularly. The last report said that Mujahideen had ambushed and destroyed some armoured vehicles in the upper Wardooj valley between Sofian and Teergaran villages. They had also killed 25 members of a combined Soviet-Kabul force in the lower Wardooj valley and shot down a helicopter near Baharak which was a Soviet base.

Radio Teheran: The Afghan Mujahideen in their attacks on Faizabad, capital of Badakhshan shot down to Kabul regime helicopters. The Mujahideen attacked the headquarters of the Afghan government secret police, KHAD, and destroyed it (24 February 87).

Takhar

Mujahideen Sources: A group of 200 Mujahideen heading towards Bamiyan city was attacked by Soviet aircraft about 7 km from the provincial capital on February 8. Forty-four of the Mujahideen suffered injuries.

VOIR: Soviet-Kabul troops attacked about 50 families moving out of Takhar and Maimana to escape communist atrocities, forty-six persons including women and children were killed (News-Persian: 14 February 87).

Afghan Mujahideen attacked a military convoy in Takhar province as a result of which several Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and injured, fifteen Soviet tanks were also destroyed (26 February 87).

Mujahideen captured 4 KHAD agents. After a trial at an Islamic Court these agents were executed (News-Persian: 26 February 87).

Kunduz

Mujahideen Sources: A jet was shot down during the 3rd week of January a report received on 10 February said.

Radio Teheran: Afghan Mujahideen attacked and captured the Chardarrah centre of Soviet-Afghan forces in Kunduz. During the attack the Mujahideen destroyed one tank and killed 80 troopers. They also captured another five government soldiers alongwith a quantity of arms and ammunition (News-Urdu: 9 February 87).

VOA: The Soviet Union has denounced the killing of the head of the district National Reconciliation Committee in Kunduz. The Soviet News Agency TASS says the official and his son were abducted and killed last Wednesday. In Moscow Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said the murder was aimed at disrupting the Afghan government's reconciliation efforts. He said the resistance had bombarded Soviet-Afghan troop locations and cities 378 times since the ceasefire (News-English: 4 February 87).

Radio Kabul: Bandits killed the Chairman of the National Reconciliation Commission of Kunduz province (4 February 87).

Baghlan

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen conducted missile attacks on Soviet-Kabul military camps in Pul-e-Khumri on January 22. Two vehicles were destroyed; five Kabuli troopers killed. Mujahideen also attacked Soviet-Kabul troops in Shahshan, Qasan, Deh-Salah and lower parts of Andarab valley. Four militiamen were captured from Dara-i-Qalat.

Radio Teheran: Five aircraft have been shot down by Muslim revolutionaries in Baghlan province since January 15. (4 February 87).

Radio Kabul: In response to the national reconciliation programme a group comprising 1,500 rebels laid down their arms in Baghlan province. However, another report of the Bakhtar News Agency says that several armed bands are continuing their subversive activities and peaceful citizens are their victims (News-Urdu: 2 February 87).

Samangan

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen attacked a Soviet-Kabul mobile force in Dasht-e-Khumra on January 16 killing two Kabuli troops. They attacked another post in the provincial headquarter of Samangan on February 9, bordering on Soviet Union. One Kabuli trooper was killed and four captured alongwith 8 rifles.

VOIR: Heavy losses in men and material were inflicted on a

military convoy by landmines planed by the Mujahideen. The convoy was travelling on the Hairatan-Kabul highway in Samangan province last month. On retaliation Soviet planes bombarded the civilian population of the area. Two of these Soviet planes were shot down by the Mujahideen.

According to another report Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Afghan troops in Daulatabad area with missiles a few days ago. In the attacks more than 20 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and another 32 injured, including 2 officers (News-Persian: 16 February 87).

Radio Teheran: Afghan Mujahideen attacked 5 military posts of the Soviet troops in Samangan province. Twenty-two soldiers and two officers were killed (News-Pushto: 4 February 87).

Balkh

Radio Teheran: Two Soviet aircraft were shot down by Mujahideen in Balkh province (4 February 87).

BBC: More than three weeks have passed since the promulgation of the ceasefire in Afghanistan by the government in Kabul: but fighting is reported to be still continuing. However, this ceasefire has proved effective at some places such as in the historic city of Balkh. Patrick Wordsmith of Reuter News Agency sent us this report from Balkh:

The local people belonging to the guerilla organisation have not yet been able to recover from the shock of the death of their renowned leader Zabihullah Qadri. He was killed some two years ago. Mazar-i-Sharif is some 20 miles from Balkh.

An Afghan says that previously the journey of one kilometre from a Mosque to Mazar-i-Hotel was difficult. Now the situation appears to be peaceful at both these places. If any noise is heard it is that of the MiG-21 jet fighter aircraft which constantly fly from the airport of Mazar-i-Sharif. But authorities maintain that these are merely training flights (Sairbeen-Urdu: 10 February 87).

Jozjan

Mujahideen Sources: A Mi-17 was shot down near Jozjan city on January 25.

Radio Moscow: Sixty-two persons were released in Jozjan province under the decree of general amnesty. They had been arrested for involvement in counter-revolutionary activities.

Meanwhile, refugees are returning to Afghanistan, but Pakistani and Iranian authorities are preventing most of them from doing so (News-Urdu: 4 February 87).

Faryab

Mujahideen Sources: 15 January: Mujahideen attack military installations in Maimana.

18 January: Mujahideen attack KHAD office in Shirian Taghab.

18 January: Soviet-Kabul planes bombard rural area of Shirian Taghab.

18 January: Soviet-Kabul forces launch a 'search campaign' in Qeemar subdivision bordering on Soviet Union. During clashes which followed 3 Mujahideen were killed and 17 sustained injuries. Soviet-Kabul beat a retreat after suffering many casualties. Mujahideen also seized 5 rocket launchers, 3 machine guns and two trucks full of arms and ammunition and food.

22 January: Mujahideen destroyed a security post in Almar area.

24 January: Mujahideen fire rockets on militia post at Toor Pakhtoo.

25 January: Mujahideen attack targets in Toor-Pakhtoo, Bulcherah and Maimana.

Between January 26 and February 3 fighting continued between the Mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul troops in Maimana, Jarqali, Khawaj Mosa and Kairz. Here a large number of security posts were set up to protect the Maimana airport. Soviet troops had established themselves in the area in strength.

During the intense fighting Soviet-Kabul troops lost about one hundred men, including some Soviet soldiers. Nine Mujahideen were also killed. Another 18 were injured.

Radio Teheran: In Faryab province, the Mujahideen attacked arms depots and military installations of Afghan and Soviet troops in Maimana and Shirin Taghab cities and killed a number of communist troops (4 February 87).

Radio Kabul: One hundred and fifty families of our compatriots returned to their homes in Faryab province (28 February 87).

Radio Moscow: One thousand members of armed groups have surrendered themselves to the authorities in Faryab province (17 February 87).

Badghis

Radio Kabul: Of late a 12-member armed group accepted the policy of national reconciliation and returned to their homes in the Badghis province (10 February 87).

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen launched a rocket and missile attack on the Shindand air force base on January 28. Four MiG fighters were destroyed on the runway. The airport building was severely damaged.

2 February: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul posts along Afghan-Iran border. Twenty-three Kabul soldiers killed, 14 injured and 31 captured. Three Mujahideen were among the killed.

4 February: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul positions in Pushtoon Zarghoon district 70 km east of Herat city. Five Soviet-Kabul soldiers killed and 3 captured.

5 February: Mujahideen destroy a Soviet-Kabul security post near Islam Qila, killing 8 soldiers.

8 February: Heavy fighting takes place in Islam Qila Chahar Reg areas following Soviet-Kabul attacks on Mujahideen held areas and centres close to the Iranian frontier.

VOIR: The security post of Soviet-Kabul troops in Murghab Bazar was destroyed by the Mujahideen and Murghab Bazar is now fully under the control of the Mujahideen. The military post of Darakhshan was also subjected to rocket attacks on the twenty-fourth of Jaddi (News-Persian: 10 February 87).

Mulsim Mujahideen attacked enemy posts on Sharshara area on the sixteen of Dalv. A large number of Soviet-Afghan troops were killed in the fighting which lasted four hours (News-Pushto: 19 February 87).

Mujahideen attacked a military post of the Soviet-Kabul troops near Herat city as a result of which 5 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed (26 February 87).

Radio Teheran: Afghan Mujahideen attacked a base of the Soviet-Afghan forces and a garrison in Islam Qila area of Herat. Twenty government troops were killed. Thirty were held prisoners (New-Urdu: 20 February 87).

Afghan Mujahideen foiled an attack by the Soviet-Afghan forces in Herat province last week (21 February 87).

Radio Beijing: In another attack, the guerillas destroyed an enemy military post in Herat province killing 60 troops and wounding 20 others (News-Urdu; 13 February 87).

VOA: Rebel commanders say resistance groups have mounted coordinated attacks on 9 government posts in Herat province (6 February 87).

There has been fierce fighting in Western Afghanistan along the Iranian border. Government security forces have come under fierce attacks from the Mujahideen resistance. Casualties are said to be heavy on both sides and the resistance claims 150 government soldiers had defected to their ranks. ... At least 40 Mujahideen have also been killed and many more were wounded in artillery shelling and air raids.

Another report said that a military convoy moving out of Herat city was intercepted by the Mujahideen on Friday. One armoured vehicle and two trucks were destroyed while 150 Afghan soldiers defected to the resistance with all their weapons (Newsline — English/Urdu: 9 February 87).

Radio Kabul: Miscreants had planted 4 landmines in different parts of Ghazian township of Herat province but youth belonging to the local Peace Corps discovered them (News-Urdu: 6 February 87).

Ninety-one families of our compatriots returned to their homes in Kushk and Injeel Woleswali of Herat province yesterday (13 February 87).

Farah

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen attacked a mobile military force near the Farah city on January 23 destroying an armoured vehicle. They also attacked a security post north of Farah city with rockets taking a heavy toll of the garrison. Three tanks were also hit.

VOIR: Mujahideen in Farah province attacked militia posts on the 12th of this month and destroyed two of them (9 February 87).

Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul convoy near Dawrana (ph) in Farah province. Two tanks and three other military vehicles were destroyed. Forty Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and 30 injured (19 February 87).

One Soviet helicopter was shot down by Afghan Mujahideen on the Herat-Qandahar highway in Farah province. The Mujahideen had ambushed a Soviet-Kabul military convoy and the battle lasted 16 hours. A large number of Soviet-Kabul troops were killed. They also lost several tanks and military vehicles (24 February 87).

Radio Teheran: Afghan Muslim revolutionaries attacked an air field in Farah province and destroyed 4 fighter planes besides killing and injuring many troops (15 February 87).

VOA: On 30 January, Mujahideen reported attacks on militia posts near Nozeb, 15 km west of Farah city. Reports from the Iranian border city of Azdbol (ph) say that the Mujahideen destroyed 3 posts (Radio Report—Urdu: 8 February 87).

Central Afghanistan

Bamiyan

Mujahideen Sources: During the last week of January Mujahideen hit the Bamiyan city airport and also a nearby Soviet military camp. Twenty-eight Soviet troops were killed or injured and an ammunition depot was blasted.

On February 2 Mujahideen renewed rocket attacks on the Bamiyan airport. These attacks were continued on February 4 and 5.

On February 10 Soviet-Kabul aircraft spotted and attacked a Mujahideen convoy in Siah Sang area of central Bamiyan. The convoy was proceeding to Takhar province. Three Mujahideen were killed and 14 injured.

VOIR: Ten Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or injured in an attack in Bamiyan area during the last week (22 February 87).

Radio Teheran: Mujahideen killed 42 troops and wounded many others in Bamiyan province (News—Urdu: 21 February 87).

Radio Beijing: The Azad Afghan Press reported yesterday that Afghan guerillas attacked an airport and a camp of Soviet troops in Bamiyan last month killing 28 Soviet troops (News—Urdu: 20 February 87).

Ghor

Mujahideen Sources: On February 3, the Mujahideen raided a Secret Police (KHAD) centre at Shehrak area, west of Chakcharan capital of Ghor province. Fourteen KHAD 'office bearers' attending a meeting were killed.

Radio Teheran: The Mujahideen attacked the officers of the Secret police in Ghor towards the end of the last month and killed 14 government agents (24 February 87).

Uruzgan

Nil report from all sources.

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen Sources: A helicopter shot down in Tangi Abrishem, Sarobi district.

16 January: Two helicopters shot down 'in the vicinity' of Kabul city.

27 January: Mujahideen fire rockets at the Kabul radio station building damaging a part of it.

27 January: Mujahideen attack a Soviet-Kabul convoy in Tangi-Abrishomi area on Kabul-Jalalbad road. Two Soviet-Kabul tanks and a truck were destroyed.

7 February: The Indian Ambassador in Kabul expresses dissatisfaction with the security arrangement in Kabul where a bomb blast near the Indian embassy results in injuries to 8 Indian officials.

7 February: Mujahideen rockets blast an arms depot near the Bagram air base. The rockets were fired from the Koh-e-Safi mountains. A tank was also destroyed.

VOIR: An ammunition depot of the Communist troops was blasted by the Mujahideen in Bagram area of Kabul. Mujahideen also subjected the bases of the communists near Pule-Charkhi to rocket attacks from the Sakhi mountain. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy troops (21 February 87).

Radio Teheran: Afghan revolutionaries have intensified attacks on Kabul (4 February 87).

Seven aircraft have been shot down in Kabul province since January 15. (4 February 87).

Radio Riyadh: Western diplomats in New Delhi say that Afghan Mujahideen have infiltrated in Kabul region to launch attacks on Afghan-Soviet troops (24 February 87).

Radio Bangladesh: The Soviet Union has used poisonous gas against Afghan Mujahideen and citizens. Quoting a Canadian journalist Teheran Radio said that the Soviets used poisonous gas in the southwestern parts of Kabul (News-Urdu: 3 February 87).

BBC: A car bomb has exploded in the Afghan capital, Kabul, outside the Indian Embassy. The Embassy was damaged. The Embassy is not far from the offices of the Afghan Interior Ministry. We have more details from George Arney:

Kabul Radio says that four people were killed and an unspecified number wounded. A Western journalist in the city estimated the injured at about twenty. Kabul Radio blamed the car-bomb on the enemies of Afghanistan and India. India has welcomed the ceasefire and the offer of national reconciliation (News Desk-English: 1 February 87).

Reports from the Afghan capital say tighter security has been imposed because of an increase in attacks by anti-government guerrillas. ...Various sources also report that a number of Soviet and Afghan soldiers as well as police and intelligence officials have been murdered over the past two weeks in Parwan province to the north of Kabul.

Over 150 casualties are said to have been suffered by the two sides. Diplomats report that at least 6 aircraft have been shot down in the area since the ceasefire was announced (3 February 87).

VOA: Western diplomats say Afghanistan has stepped up security measures in the capital Kabul following the recent wave of bombings in the city. The diplomats in India and Pakistan say that the Afghan government has set up new road blocks and has advised officials to avoid crowded public places.

The sources said at least 7 people were killed in two car bomb explosions in Kabul last week. The sources said several bombs have also been defused recently by Afghan authorities (News-English: 10 February 87).

Western sources say resistance forces are massing in the mountainous region west of Kabul and an offensive is expected soon involving several resistance groups fighting the Soviet-backed Afghan government.

Mujahideen sources say they started their offensive on Thursday last and claimed that they have destroyed nine Afghan government installation till now (24 February 87).

AIR: Over 1,000 Afghan families living in Iran and Pakistan returned home last week. This was stated by the Counsel General of Afghanistan in Bombay. He said there had been an overwhelming response to the Afghan leader Dr. Najib's call for national reconciliation (News English: 6 February 87).

Rebels have carried out a missile attack on Kabul. Kabul Radio said that one person was injured and a number of houses were damaged when seven missiles hit the city during the night (News English: 14 February 87).

Radio Kabul: Three hundred and sixty-three kilos of explosives loaded in a truck with a foreign number plate, ARC 2921, were discovered and seized by the security officials yesterday. The explosives were meant for subversive activities in Kabul (News Pushto: 2 February 87).

The enemies of the Afghans last night fired ground-to-ground missiles at the surrounding areas of ward 9 in Kabul city. One person was injured and a number of houses and 12 vehicles were damaged (News Pushto: 13 February 87).

Radio Moscow: There have been reports from Kabul of continuing attacks on administrative centres, troops posts and garrisons and subversion and terrorism on roads. Earlier terrorists staged an explosion outside the Indian embassy in Kabul. The explosion damaged the building of the Indian embassy and some nearby houses (Focus on

Asia and the Pacific — English: 13 February 87).

Parwan

Mujahideen Sources: 25 January: Mujahideen attack a security post in Charikar, the headquarters of Parwan province.

28 January: Mujahideen fire rockets at the Bagram air base hitting a workshop.

31 January: A Soviet tank hits a landmine and explodes in Charikar.

12 February: Bagram airport attacked with rockets and missiles. A helicopter and 5 military vehicles destroyed.

14 February: A tank moving towards Bagram air base hits a landmine and was destroyed near Nasro.

Three Soviet transport planes were shot down by the anti-aircraft guns of the Mujahideen in Sarobi area in the recent past and 15 persons on board were killed (6 February 87).

The Afghan Mujahideen attacked a military convoy of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Parwan. Three tanks were damaged and many transport vehicles were destroyed (22 February 87).

Radio Teheran: The Muslim Revolutionaries attacked a contingent of communist troops near Charikar city on January 30 and killed 8 communist soldiers and destroyed a tank (14 February 87).

VOA: Western diplomats said heavy fighting has been taking place in Parwan province. The diplomats said resistance forces have shot down 10 helicopters and jets (News English: 3 February 87).

Kapisa

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen from Kapisa province attacked the Bagram air base with heavy weapons on 17 January. Three helicopters were damaged.

Soviet aircraft bombarded Mujahideen positions around Kabul garrison in Pushghoor. Sporadic fighting continued in Panjsher valley since the announcement of the ceasefire by the Kabul government.

Laghman

Mujahideen Sources: The Mujahideen attacked the subdivisional headquarters of Mandool on February 6. After a full day's fighting the Soviet-Kabul strongpoint was captured. One hundred and fifty Afghan officers and men joined the ranks of the Mujahideen. Twelve KHAD "agents" were killed at Mandool. Eighty Klashnikovs rifles, 7 light machine guns and two heavy machine guns were seized. Two Mujahideen were killed and 9 injured during the fighting.

Logar

Mujahideen Sources: Mujahideen fired missiles on an army camp at Pul-e-Alam, headquarters of Logar Province on January 24. A tank destroyed is Mujahideen also attacked Soviet-Kabul positions in Mohammand Agha, Burki Burk and Sher Afghan areas during the last week of January.

Wardak

Mujahideen Sources: 27 January: Mujahideen wipe out a security post near Gardana.

2 February: While searching vehicles on the Kabul-Qandahar road near Pul-e-Surkh Mujahideen detain two Afghan army officers.

4 February: Mujahideen attack a Soviet-Kabul mobile force near Maidan city. Two Mujahideen were killed during the exchange of fire. Casualties on the other side were not available.

4 — PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

Radio Kabul: Given below are the major Kabul Radio themes in February 1987 in descending order of recurrence:

1. Projecting the plan of peace and reconciliation punctuated with call for general amnesty and appealing refugees to return.
2. Alleged foreign intervention in Afghanistan involving U.S. Western Media, Pakistan, China and Iran in particular.
3. Highlighting refugees return and how it is being obstructed by Pakistani and Iranian regimes.
4. Projection to ceasefire and its blessings.
5. Allegations against Pakistan government.

Radio Moscow: Given below are the major Moscow media themes in February 1987 in descending order of recurrence:

1. Highlighting the Kabul "plan" for peace and national reconciliation.
2. Alleged foreign intervention in and undeclared war against Afghanistan.
3. Projecting refugees' return and how it is being obstructed by Pakistan and Iran.
4. Pressing for political settlement of Afghan issue with emphasis on Kabul's stand on Geneva talks.
5. Criticism of Pakistan's acquisition of arms from Indo-Soviet perspective.

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN FEBRUARY 1987: MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES

Soviet Casualties: 77 killed and 28 wounded.

Kabul Casualties: 456 killed and 368 wounded.

Soviet-Kabul Casualties: 39 killed and 13 wounded.

Defections: 345 Kabul troops defected and 167 captured.

Mujahideen Casualties: 156 killed and 187 wounded.

Afghan Civilian Casualties: 73 killed and 20 wounded.

Soviet-Kabul Material Losses: 22 aircraft; 20 helicopters; 22 tanks; 7 APCs; 18 HMTs; 14 trucks; 5 jeeps; 3 oil tankers; 24 LMGs; 4 HMGs; 1000 Klashnikovs; 16 rocket launchers; 30 security posts; 50,000 Dshk bullets; 80,000 bullets of different kinds; 2 wireless sets; 87 rifles; 6 Khad offices; 1 power house turbine; 1 training camp; installations at 3 airports; 1 police headquarter; 2 radio stations; DHQ Militia; 16 bunkers;

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Material Losses: 2 villages; 60 houses; orchards; crops; a number of livestock.

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE IN FEBRUARY 1987 SOVIET—KABUL: (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

2 ("Counter-revolutionary terrorists) captured.

Returnees (those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Kabul ranks: 18,840.

Ammunition captured from "terrorists": 4 landmines; over 363 kg of explosives hidden in a car.

Prisoners released under present amnesty decree: 1125.

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE ENGAGEMENTS IN FEBRUARY 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Total Engagements	Provincial Capital	
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		Zaranj	
	Hilmand	xxxxxx	Lashkargarh	xv
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Qandahar	vvv
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
	Zabul	xx	Qalat Gilzai	xx
	Ghazni	xxxxxx	Ghazni	vv
	Paktika	xxx	Sharna	
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Gardez	
		x		
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Jalalabad	xxv
Bordering Soviet Union		xxx		
	Kunar	xxxxxxxxxx	Chagha Sarai	
	Badakhshan	xxxxx	Faizabad	
	Takhar	x	Taloqan	
	Kunduz	x	Kunduz	
	Baghlan	xxxxxx	Baghlan	
	Samangan	xx	Samangan	
	Balkh	x	Mazar-i-Sharif	
	Jozjan	x	Shebergan	v
	Faryab	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Maimana	xxxxx
Bordering Iran		xx		
	Badghis		Qala Nau	
	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Herat	
	Farah	xxx	Farah	vv
Central Afghanistan	(Nimruz)		(Zaranj)	
	Bamiyan	xxxxxxxxxx	Bamiyan	xxxxv
	Ghor	x	Changcharan	
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Uruzgan		Tarin Kot	
	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kabul	xxxvv
	Parwan	xx	Charikar	xxxxv
	Kapisa	xxx	Mahmud-i-Raqi	
	Laghman	xx	Mehtarlam	x
	Logar	x	Pule Alam	
	Wardak	xxxxxx	Koteasro	
	TOTAL:	212		

x = Inside city

v = Vicinity of city

APPENDIX — 4

MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KABUL OPERATIONS IN FEBRUARY 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Mujahideen Mobile Targets	Mujahideen Immobile Targets	Soviet-Kabul Operations-Air and ground
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz			
	Hilmand	xx	xxx	x
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxx
	Zabul		xx	
	Ghazni	xxxxx		x
	Paktika	x		xx
	Paktiya	xxx	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxx
	Ningarhar	xxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxx	
	Kunar	x		
	Badakhshan	xxxx		
Bordering Soviet Union	Takhar	x		
	Kunduz	x		
	Baghlan		xxxxxx	
	Balkh			x
	Jozjan	x		
	Faryab		xxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxx	xxx
	Badghis			
Bordering Iran	Herat	xx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxx
	Farah (Nimruz)	xxx	x	
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan	xx	xxxxxx	xx
	Ghor		x	
	Uruzgan			
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxx	
	Parwan	xxx	xxx	
	Kapisa			xxx
	Laghman	x	x	
	Logar		x	
	Wardak	xxxxx	x	
	TOTAL:	66	103	35

APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET—KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS & RETURNEES IN FEBRUARY 1987 (RADIO KABUL)

		Soviet-Kabul Operations	Returnees
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		R (165)
	Hilmand		
	Qandahar	C	R (200)
	Zabul		
	Ghazni		
	Paktika		
	Paktiya	CC	R (143)
	Ningarhar	C	RRRRR (4,630)
Bordering Soviet Union	Kunar		RR (380)
	Badakhshan		
	Takhar		R (800)
	Kunduz		
	Baghlan		RRR (4,345)
	Samangan		R (750)
	Balkh		
	Jozjan		RRRR (4,960)
Bordering Iran	Faryab		RR (1,850)
	Badghis		RR (22)
	Herat	XXCCCC	RRRR (520)
	Farah		
	(Nimruz)		
	Bamiyan		
	Ghor		
	Uruzgan		
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	XCCC	
	Parwan		RRR (75)
	Kapisa		
	Laghman		
	Logar	C	
	Wardak		
TOTAL:			18,840

3 security forces operations (X)
13 Counter-revolutionaries acts (C)

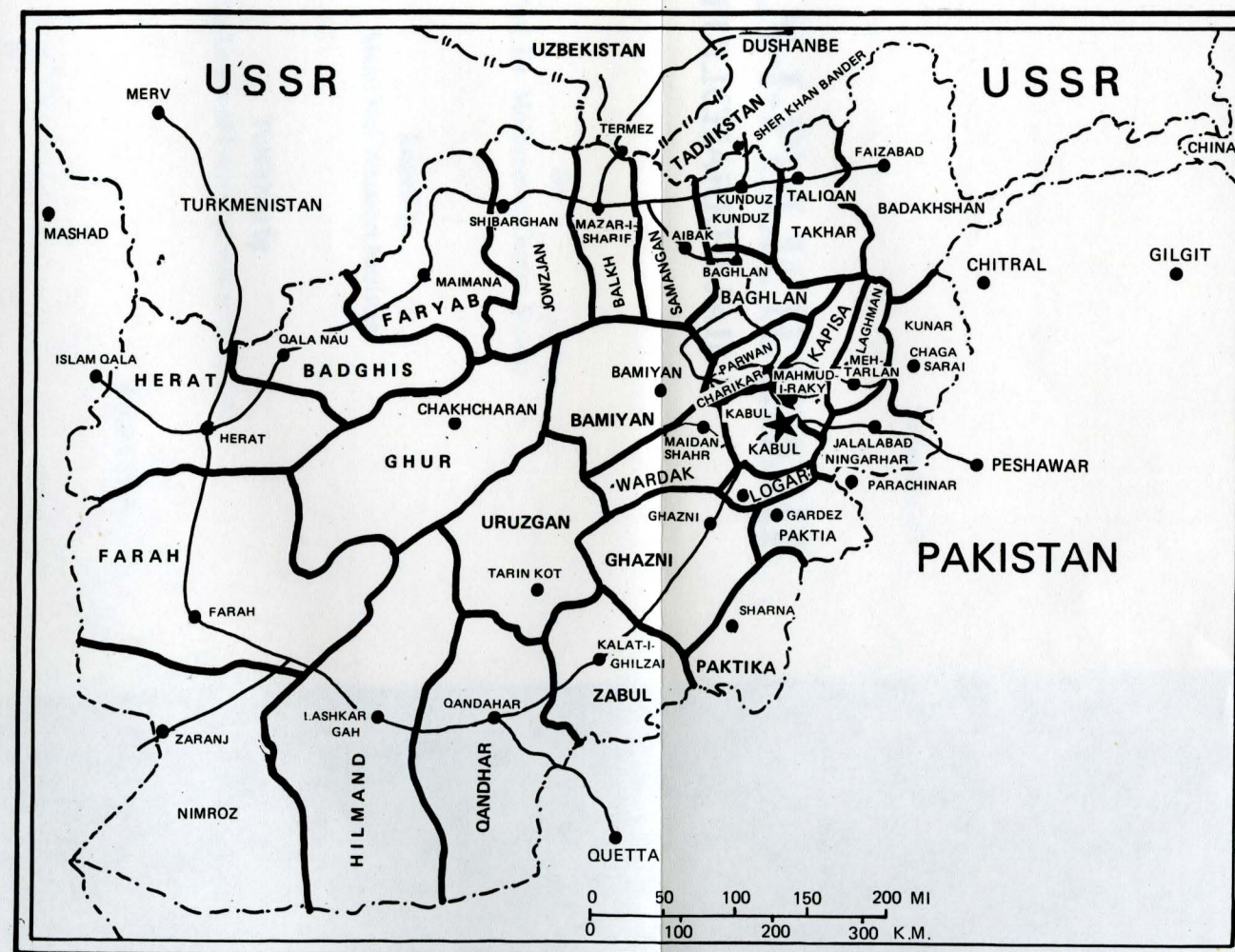
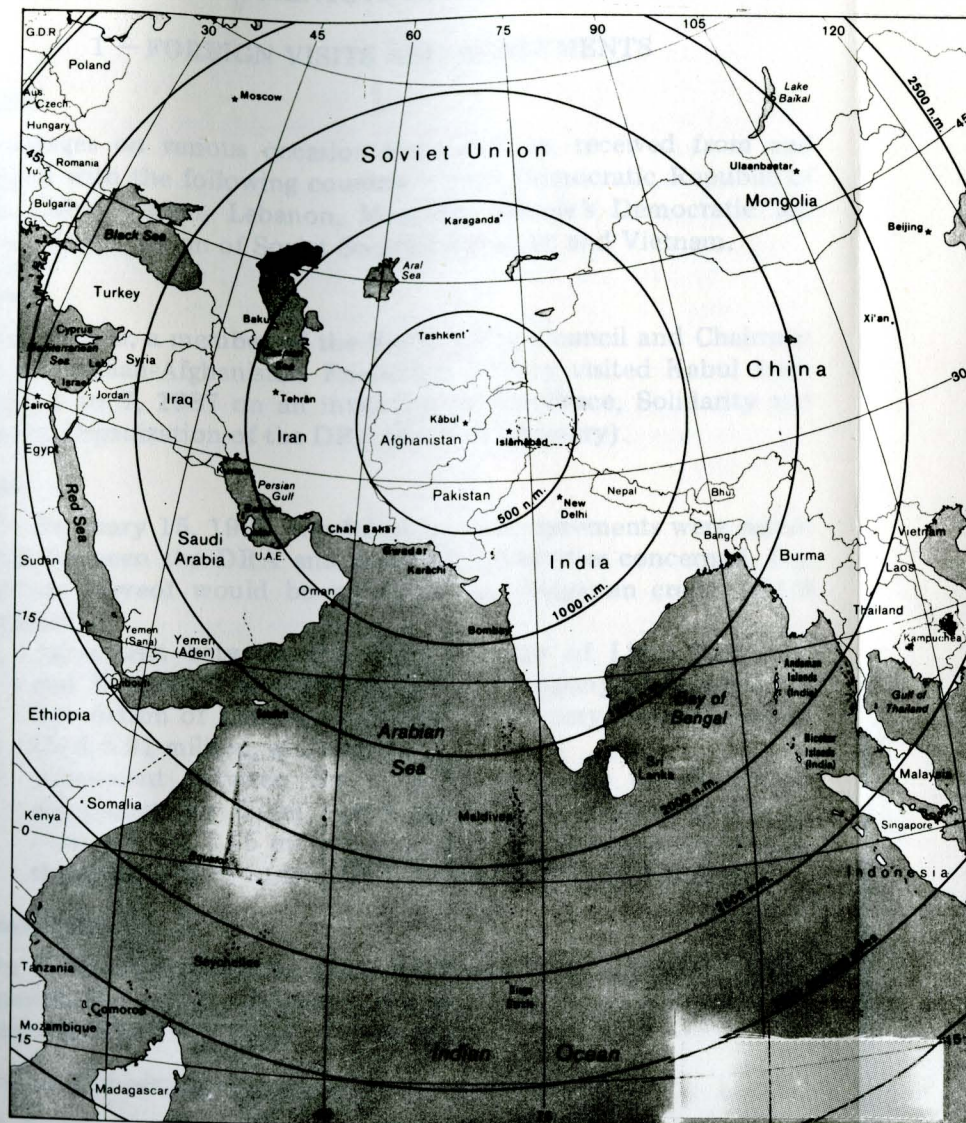


APPENDIX — 6

Map of Afghanistan

APPENDIX — VI B

APPENDIX — VI A



Mujahideen sources: Conflict reported during February 1987 in 26 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan except Nimroz, Badghis and Uruzgan.

Radio Kabul: Conflict reported in 7 provinces: Qandahar, Paktiya, Ningarhar, Kunduz, Herat, Kabul and Logar.

II. — THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

Messages

Messages on various occasion were sent to, received from and exchanged with the following countries: Arab Democratic Republic of Sahara, Cuba, Jordan, Lebanon, Mongolia, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and Vietnam.

Australia

Jim Metsos, a member of the World Peace Council and Chairman of the Australian-Afghanistan Friendship Society visited Kabul from February 1 to 7, 1987 on an invitation of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of the DRA (*KNT*, 2 February).

Bulgaria

On February 15, 1987, the following two agreements were signed in Kabul between the DRA and Bulgarian authorities concerned. The expenditure thereof would be met from the Bulgarian credit of US \$ 18 million:

- a. Agreement between the DRA Ministry of Light Industries and Foodstuffs and Techno-export Company of Bulgaria, on installation of Leather Processing and Furriery Projects, costing US \$ 5.91 million, at Kabul.
- b. Agreement between the DRA and Bulgaria on Supply of equipment for diesel power network of Frontier provinces, costing US \$ 4.65 million and provision of expert services for the same project costing US \$ 124800 (*KNT*, 16 February).

Czechoslovakia

On February 4, 1987 the DAR RC Presidium issued agreement to the appointment of Dr. Bahuslave Hondle as the new Ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Kabul (*KNT*, 5 February).

Protocol on Cooperation between Information Agencies

A protocol on cooperation, valid for 1987-88, was signed in Kabul on February 17, 1987 between the DRA, Bakhtar Information Agency (BIA) and CTK news Agency of Czechoslovakia. Under the

protocol, the CTK will provide BIA with materials for photography and teleprinter machines and training facilities for Afghan cadres in Czechoslovakia (*KNT*, 18 February).

India

Abdul Wakil, DRA Minister of Foreign Affairs, heading a delegation visited New Delhi from February 7 to 10, 1987. During his stay there, Wakil held talks with the Indian Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Commerce, on various issues of mutual interest. He also met Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and handed over to him a message from Dr. Najib (Reported All India Radio on 7 February, Radio Kabul, 7 February, (*KNT*, 9, 10, 11 February).

The 37th anniversary of the Republic Day of India was marked on February 17, 1987 by the Afghan-Indian Friendship Society. The Indian Ambassador to Kabul also spoke on the occasion and hoped for expansion of cooperation between the two countries in various important fields. The First Indian Culture Centre was established at the Asmaie Tample, Kabul City on February 17, 1987 (*KNT*, 18 February).

Iran

The Foreign Minsitry of the DRA has lodged a protest with the Iranian authorities over the meeting of Syed Ali Khamenai (President of Iran) with several leaders of the Afghan armed groups and over the recently held round table conference of the leaders of the Afghan armed groups living in Iran with the Iranian Ministers (Radio Kabul, 5 February).

The Afghan News Agency reports that the Afghan Foreign Ministry has protested to the Iranian Charge d' Affairs over the Iranian authorities obstructing those Afghans refugees who like to return home (Radio Moscow, 3 February).

Italy

A protocol on cooperation valid for 1987-90 was signed between the Italian-Afghanistan Friendship Society and Afghan-Italian Friendship Society in Kabul on February 8, 1987 by Dr. Alexandro Leoni and Wali Mohammad Abdiani on behalf of their respective societies. The delegation returned to its country on February 9, 1987 (*KNT*, 9 February).

Pakistan

DRA with a view to promote trade and cooperation with the

neighbouring countries is providing all necessary facilities to the Pakistani traders who are exporting their transit goods to the Western Europe via Afghanistan. A spokesman of the Commerce Ministry of Afghanistan told Bakhtar correspondent that recently the concerned organization of Afghanistan in accordance with the transit regulations provided necessary facilities to the Pakistani traders in the transportation of their transit goods weighing 2,000 tons. These goods enter Afghanistan via Torkham and Spin Buldak dry ports and leave Afghanistan via Torghondai and Hairatan river ports. (Radio Kabul, 2 February).

The Afghan Foreign Ministry has lodged a strong protest with Pakistan over the obstructions being created by Pakistani authorities in the way of those Afghan refugees who like to return home. (Radio Moscow, 3 February).

Poland

Edward Poradko, the new Ambassador of Poland to Kabul presented his credentials to Haji Mohammad Chamkani, Acting President of the DRA RC Presidium in Kabul on February 3, 1987. (Radio Kabul, 5 February).

UAE

According to a protocol signed recently between the DRA and UAE, the Bakhtar Afghan Airlines will fly passenger flight once a week between Kabul and Dubai. Earlier, the Bakhtar Airlines had a cargo flight once a week on the same route. (KNT, 28 February).

USSR

Sultan Ali Keshtmand, the Chairman Council of Ministers DRA leading a high level delegation visited USSR in the month of February (17 - 19). During his stay he held fruitful talks with the Soviet officials. Negotiated Political settlement of Afghanistan crisis and Afghan Soviet Cooperation in bilateral trade including the border trade were the main topics under discussion.

An Agreement was reached for taking more concrete steps in the near future for tackling the problems of establishing relations, border trade and social cooperation. Ivanovich Ryzkhov chairman of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister) USSR and the Chairman Council of Ministers of Uzbek, Tajik and Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republics Qadirov were amongst the high officials who held talks with Mr. Keshtmand (KNT, 18 - 22 February *Reuter* 18 February).

Raz Mohammad Pakteen, DRA Minister of Power Energy, heading

a delegation visited Moscow from February 2 to 9, 1987 where he signed a protocol on cooperation in the field of power projects as under:

- a. Extension of 220 KV power line from Khulm to Kabul.
- b. Building of the power sub-station, Kunduz and extension of power line from Kunduz to Pule Khumri.
- c. Extension of power line from Mazar-e-Sharif to Shiberghan and Jarquduq Oil Fields (Andkhoy District).
- d. Construction of 81 megawatt second power unit at Sarobi (Kabul Province).
- e. Establishment of a power equipment repair workshop in Kabul. (*KNT*, 3, 14 February).

Fazil Haq Khaliqyar, DRA Minister without portfolio, heading a delegation of national entrepreneurs visited Moscow from February 2 to 10, 1987 and signed a protocol on cooperation in building the following private industrial units by Afghan entrepreneurs with financial and technical assistance of the Soviet Union:

- a. Footwear factory at Mazar-e-Sharif.
- b. Cycle Assembly Plant at Kabul.
- c. Bakery at Kabul.
- d. Wool Processing factory at Herat.
- e. Textile Mill at Sheberghan. (*KNT*, 3, 9 February).

The DRA Ministry of Commerce signed a contract with Soviet firm M/S Sovtransport Agency in Kabul on February 6, 1987 for transportation of foodstuff including chicken, butter, cheese and eggs etc from East European countries to Afghanistan (*KNT*, 7 February).

The DRA Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources and the Soviet Embassy in Kabul signed a protocol on February 18, 1987 for the establishment of a state cotton farm in Kokcha Irrigation Project, Khwaja Ghar district of Takhar Province. According to the protocol, Soviet side will provide economic and technical assistance, equipment, vehicles and services of 82 Soviet experts for the project (*KNT*, 19 February).

Polodzadah Polatev, First Deputy Minister for Irrigation of the Soviet Union, heading a delegation visited Kabul from February 18 to 25, 1987 and signed a protocol valid for 1986-90 on the Soviet assistance for the following irrigation projects in Afghanistan:

- a. Building of a diversion dam and a main canal on Kokcha river.
- b. Repairing and rehabilitation of Sardeh Irrigation Project and its hydro-technical establishments.
- c. Rehabilitation of irrigation system in northern provinces.

- d. Installation of pumping stations on Kunduz river and digging of some well in other areas for bringing under irrigation new lands.
- e. Preparation of technical and economic reports about setting up of some state farms for cotton, sugar beat and cereals.
- f. Provision of experts services, equipment and materials for strengthening the present irrigational establishments of the DRA. (*KNT*, 23 February).

Shamshin Vasily Alexanderovich, Minister of Communication of the USSR visited Kabul from February 23 - 27, 1987. During stay in Kabul, Mr. Shamshin saw the various communication installations and projects and held discussions with his Afghan counterpart, Col. Mohammad Aslam Watanyar on expansion of further Soviet assistance in such projects. A memorandum of understanding on cooperation was also signed by the two ministries (*KNT*, 24 February).

2 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Periodic Sessions of the PDPA CC Politburo

The PDPA CC Politburo held the following periodic sessions during the month of February 1987, wherein the points as mentioned against each were tabled for discussion and decisions taken thereon:

- a. *Session on February 12, 1987.*
 - (i) Convocation of a country-wide conference of national entrepreneurs in March 1987 on encouraging their role in the process of national reconciliation.
 - (ii) Assessment of the result of implementation of socio-economic development plan during the period March-December 1986.
 - (iii) Establishment of gathering centres (camps) for Afghan repatriates at Assadabad, Torkham Jaji Maidan, Orgun, Spin Buldak, Zaranj, Qalikhah and Islam Qala.
 - (iv) Convocation of founding congress of the Union of artisans in July 1987.
 - (v) Celebration of the International Women's Solidarity Day on March 8, 1987.
- b. *Session on February 21, 1987.* Assessment of the visit of Sultan Ali Keshtmand Chairman Council of Ministers to Soviet Union from February 17 to 19, 1987 and his discussion with his Soviet counterpart and Chairman of the Councils of Ministers to Tajik, Uzbek and Turkoman Soviet Socialist Republics (*KNT*, 13, 22 February).

New Law on Military Service

On February 22, 1987 the new law on compulsory Military Service was approved by the DRA CC Presidium, which provides for the following changes to the earlier law with some additional concessions:

- a. Term of compulsory service reduced to two years from 4 years. However for the graduates (B.A. degree holders) and post-graduates, the service terms would be one and half years and one year respectively.
- b. The term of service for reservists reduced to one and half years from 3 years. But the graduates and post-graduates would serve only for one year and those with doctorate degree would be exempted from service.
- c. The repatriates would be exempted from service for six months from the date of their return to the country.
- d. All the students would be exempted from service till completion of their education.
- e. All Ulema actively engaged in teaching, would also be exempted from military service. (*KNT*, 24 February).

Najib Participates in the Meeting of Supreme Commission for National Reconciliation

The Presidium of the Extra-ordinary Supreme Commission for National Reconciliation in Afghanistan held a session on February 5, 1987 at the headquarters of the Commission, Kabul. The session was also participated by Dr. Najib and some other high-ups of the Party and State and Presidents of the Provincial Commissions for National Reconciliation. In his inaugural speech, Abdul Rahim Hatif, Chairman of the Supreme Commission enumerated various works so far carried out in realization of the policy of national accord by the Commission. He added that the Supreme Commission had won the trust of people of the country for the work being done.

Speaking at the occasion, Dr. Najib maintained that the national reconciliation had been an all-embracing complex programme consisting of many component parts such as a ceasefire, a gradual return of limited military contingent of the Soviet Union, Solving of emigrants problems, formation of coalition organs of state administration, study and endorsement of the new constitution, creation of conditions for the growth of national economy, increase of gratis aid and a number of other factors. Regarding the international effect of the programme, Dr. Najib, interalia, said that it had positively affected the Fifth Islamic

Conference held in Kuwait and that they were sure it would put a useful impact on the Geneva Talks between Pakistan and the DRA through the special envoy of the UN Secretary General (*KNT*, 7 February).

DRA RC Presidium decree on Release of Detained Personnel of Armed Forces

In the process of implementation of the National Reconciliation Programme, the DRA RC Presidium issued on February 3, 1987 a decree on release of detained officers and personnel of the Armed Forces. The decree provides that all those officers and personnel, who have not been involved in commission of crimes against internal and external security of the country or not sentenced to more than 10 years of imprisonment and whose cases have been decided before January 15, 1987 would be released, irrespective of their terms of imprisonment. Any fine, imposed against them, would be collected in instalment through deduction of 20% from their monthly pays. All the officers and cadets who have not been stripped off their rank, will be accepted in the armed forces in their previous rank while all others would be liable to serve in the armed forces, completing their tenure of service in accordance with the compulsory Military Service Law (*KNT*, 4 February).

Appointments

The following transfers/postings were made during the month of February 1987:

- a. Dr. Hassan Sharq former DRA Ambassador to India as the President General of the Central Administration for Return of 'Repatriates' (*KNT*, 7 February).
- b. Farid Zarif, former DRA Representative to UN headquarters as Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- c. Dip. Engineer Adina Sangin, former head of the Economic Department of the PDPA CC as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Council People's Representatives of Kabul city (Mayor of Kabul Municipal Corporation).
- d. Mohammad Sediq Rahpoo, former DRA Ambassador to Bulgaria, as the Director of First Political Department in Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- e. Abdul Fatah Vedi, former Deputy Director of UN and International Affairs Department as the Director of 4th Political Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Herat TUs expand Activities

9,500 people are organized in 190 primary TU organizations in Herat province. 28 primary organization with a strength of 2,000 were set up in the first 10 months of current year. At present over 5,000 TU members are learning to read and write (*KNT*, 1 February).

Subversive Activities

On the 1st of February a powerful car bomb exploded in the Afghan Capital, outside the Indian Embassy. As a result the Indian Embassy and a number of buildings in the surrounding areas were damaged. According to All India Radio at least 5 people were killed and 20 were injured (*AIR*, 1 February and *BBC*, 1 February). Similarly a Soviet-build air craft (AN-26) carrying civilians was shot down over Khost in Paktia province. 30 passengers were reportedly killed (*BBC*, 9 February and *VOA*, 10 February). Another car bomb explosion causing heavy casualties was in Jalalabad near Jalalabad's busiest cross road where there are government offices, shops and hotels. There were also reports that Police intelligence officials and other officials were murdered by the guerrillas on 6 February quoting guerrilla sources in Pakistan).

Abdul Ahad the Chairman of National Reconciliation Commission of Northern Kunduz province was killed. He was considered to be an important personality associated with the efforts of the Kabul government to persuade the anti government guerillas in the north of the country adjacent to Soviet border to join the government (*BBC*, 31 January). Similarly the Soviet News Agency TASS reported the killing of another Senior Afghan Official Mr. Inayat Ullah, the Chairman of National Reconciliation Commission in a district of Nangarhar province (*BBC*, 3 February quoting TASS).

3 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

Holding of Jirgas/Meetings by the Party and State High-ups

In the process of ascertaining support and cooperation of the pro-regime people in implementation of the National Reconciliation Programme, the following Jirgas/meetings were held and addressed by Dr. Najib, Haji Chamkani and other high-ups of the Party and Government during the month of February 1987:

a. Jirgas/Meetings addressed by Dr. Najib:

- (i) Jirga of elders of Wardak province at Delkusha Palace, Kabul on February 2, 1987.

- (ii) Jirga of elders of Laghman province at Delkusha Palace, Kabul on February 8, 1987.
- (iii) Jirga of elders of Kurrum Agency at Delkhusha Palace, Kabul on February 10, 1987.
- (iv) Meeting of workers of Milli Bus Company at the Company venue on February 18, 1987. (KNT, 3, 9, 11, 19 February).
- b. Jirgas/Meetings addressed by Haji Mohammad Chamkani:
 - (i) Jirga of elders of Kunar province at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on February 10, 1987.
 - (ii) Jirga of elders of Tori tribe from Kurrum Agency at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on February 17, 1987.
 - (iii) Jirga of elders of Mangal tribe from Paktia province at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on February 27, 1987.
 - (iv) Jirga of elders of Kushk District, Herat province at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on February 28, 1987. (KNT, 11, 18, 28, 29 February).
- c. Jirgas/Meetings addressed by other high-ups:
 - (i) Jirga of elders of Takhar province at Taluqan on February 4, 1987, addressed by Dip. Engg. Adina Sangin, former head of the Economic Department of the PDPA CC.
 - (ii) Jirga of elders of Kurrum Agency at hall of the Ministry of Nationalities and Tribes, Kabul on February 9, 1987 addressed by Noor Ahmad Noor, member PDPA CC politburo. Ajmal Khattak also attended the Jirga.
 - (iii) Jirga of elders of Kurrum Agency on February 13, 1987 addressed by Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Chairman Council of Ministers, in his office.
 - (iv) Jirga of elders of Bajaur Agency at the Cultural House of Tribes, Jalabad on February 14, 1987 addressed by Dr. Saleh Mohammad Zeary, member PDPA CC Politburo.
 - (v) Jirga of Barakzai tribe of Karaiz Village, Helmand province at Lashkargah on February 18, 1987 addressed by Dr. Saleh Mohammad Zeary. (KNT, 5, 10, 14, 15, 19 February).

Dr. Nijib holds meeting with Returnees in Jalalabad

On February 24, 1987 Dr. Najib accompanied by Maj. Gen. Mohammad Rafi, Minister of Defence, Col. Gen. Sayed Mohammad Gulabzoi, Minister of Interior and Dr. Haider Masood, Secretary of the PDPA CC visited Jalalabad. Dr. Najib participated in a selected

meeting of the repatriates at the Tribal Culture Centre and inspected the temporary camp for repatriates.

In his address to the meeting, Dr. Najib referred to the various measures for providing necessary assistance to the re-patriates. He also mentioned about the DRA Government's efforts to ascertain cooperation and assistance for repatriates from various international organizations, including the UN Commission for Refugee Affairs, International Red Cross Committee, World Council of Volunteers' Organization and friendly Islamic Countries.

With reference to other concessions Dr. Najib said:

"In these days, some former emigrants will be elected as members of the DRA CC and local organs of state power and administration. Those emigrants who show qualification and merit, will be appointed in the leading posts and take part in administrative affairs. The representatives of emigrants would be included in the Extra-Ordinary Commissions for National Reconciliation".

In the meeting, the following messages were also issued, wherein, interalia, the Afghan abroad were urged to return to their homeland, availing of the national reconciliation programme of the DRA:

- a. Message to displaced brothers and sisters.
- b. Message to countrymen, Muslims and fugitive brethren in Pakistan.
- c. Message to Afghan refugees in Iran.

In a message to the UN Secretary General, he has asked to urge the Pak and Iran Governments to remove the obstacles created in the way of the refugees, returning to their country (*KNT*, 25 February).

Tribal Demonstration

An arranged demonstration of the Pakistani tribesmen, mostly residing in Kabul, was held on February 24, 1987. The demonstration started from Idgah mosque and ended at 'Pushtoonistan' square. Maulvi Habibullah from Mohmand Agency, Maulvi Mohammad Hashim from North Waziristan, Malik Sher Multan and Sardar Ali from Kurram Agency addressed the demonstrators at the square and condemned the Pakistan authorities for arresting the leaders and members of the Tehrik-e-Ettihad-e-Qabail who wanted to visit Afghanistan in the context of the DRA national reconciliation programme. Messages addressed to the UN Secretary General, Secretariat of Islamic Conference, Chairman of the NAM and Government of Pakistan were also adopted and later on handed over to Abdul Rahim Hatif, Chairman of the DRA Extra-ordinary Commission for National Reconciliation for

transmission to the addressees (*KNT*, 25 February).

Returnees

Dr. Hassan Sharq, President General of the Central Administration for Return of Repatriates told on February 11, 1987 that till then 12 camps for repatriates had been established in the provinces, bordering Pakistan and that over 20,000 repatriates had arrived in the country (*KNT*, 12 February).

The Afghan Interior Minister said that as many as 90% of the refugees in Iran and Pakistan wanted to return to Afghanistan but were being hampered to do it (Radio Moscow, 3 February).

Nomad's Transport Union Inaugurated

The transport union of Nomads with a fleet of 97 vehicles was inaugurated on February 2, 1987, and a protocol was signed between the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Nationalities and the representatives of nomads from the various provinces. The elders and representatives of Nomads described the establishment of the union as a positive step towards the unification of Nomads and encouragement of private sector. They also expressed full support to the party and the government of DRA, particularly for achieving national accord (*KNT*, 3 February).

Prisoners Released

In Afghanistan the government has reportedly released many prisoners from the Pul-e-Charkhi Jail near Kabul. These prisoners were released under the general amnesty programme announced by the Afghan leader Dr. Najibullah last month (BBC, 7 February). According to Radio Moscow, 13,000 prisoners were released (Radio Moscow, 8 February).

Religion

Islamic Studies Research Centre Inaugurated

An Islamic Studies Research Centre was inaugurated in a function in the Kabul University on February 19, 1987 by Dr. Najib and Abdul Rahim Hatif. In his address to the function, Dr. Najib, inter alia, urged upon the Ulema and clergies to raise their 'prestigious voice' for the national accord in the DRA and cessation of blood shedding of Afghan by Afghan and that the PDPA and DRA would extend all possible protection to their initiatives and give all assistance.

The Centre would be providing facilities for scientific research in

different branches of religious studies, compilation, writing and translation of scientific and historical works and books of Islam. Three faculties i.e., Islamic Shariat, Islamic learning and Higher studies for Ph.D were proposed to be set up in the Centre. (*KNT*, 21 February).

Drive against alcoholism and drug abuse

With a view to driving a campaign against the use of alcohol and drug etc, particularly by the young generation, the Council of Ministers issued the following directives:

- a. The Ministry of Interior was assigned to seriously prevent the import, storage, supply and production of narcotics, illegal distillation and production of alcoholic drinks in private houses and localities.
- b. The Ministry of Public Health was assigned to organise better preventive measures on drug addiction and to maintain the health of addicts and alcoholics.
- c. All Government functionaries were directed to strictly observe the decision of the Council of Ministers regarding ban on use of alcoholic drinks in official banquets and functions and also prosecute the officials using the narcotics and alcoholics drinks (*KNT*, 21 February).

According to a spokesman of Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Religious Trusts, over 24 mosques, Takias and Jamaat Khanas have been newly constructed and 1100 others repaired, at a cost of 300 million Afghani during last 5 years in the Capital and the provinces of the country (*KNT*, 8 February).

4 – ECONOMY

Agreements signed

Afghanistan has become the 8th developing country to sign an agreement with CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance). At the signing ceremony the Secretary CMEA said that, "the agreement provided a legal foundation for developing cooperation between Afghanistan and CMEA member countries on a multi lateral basis.

CMEA has helped Afghanistan for building 150 projects in various fields and 130 are under construction. Secretary CMEA pointed out that CMEA member countries were contributing to build independent and non aligned Afghanistan, and to consolidate its position in the international arena in line with the decisions taken by the latest congresses of communist and workers, parties of socialist countries, and aimed at strengthening solidarity with newly independent state (*KNT*,

1 February).

An agreement is signed in Moscow between Soviet Union and the DRA on Soviets cooperation for private sector. The talks focused on cooperation between Afghanistan's private firms and Soviet Organizations in building enterprises for Afghanistan's light and food industry. Both the sides agreed to start building shortly a footwear factory in Mazar-i-Sharif, a bicycle assembly plant and a bakery in Kabul, a wool processing factory in Herat and a mill in Shibarghan. This experience will be used for other industrial projects in future (*KNT*, 9 February).

Protocols Signed

A protocol was signed recently in Moscow between the DRA and USSR on the joint power plan, under which Soviet Union will provide economic and technical assistance for extension of 220 KV power line from Khulm to Kabul which is 40 km. Extension of Mazar-i-Sharif Shebergan and Jarqunduz power line which is to be completed by 1988. The new power substation of Kunduz will be commissioned, which will illuminate Kunduz city upto Pulikumri and the villages in that direction (*KNT*, 14 February).

On 18th February a protocol was signed by the DRA and USSR on economic and technical cooperation for establishing a state cotton farm which covers 2,000 hectares in kokcha. Soviet Union will provide equipment and vehicles needed by the farm and send 82 experts to work in the project located in Khwaja Ghar district of Takhar province (*KNT*, 19 February).

A protocol was signed on 22 February for the years 1986-1990 on cooperation in the field of irrigation. According to the protocol Soviet Union will help the DRA in building a diversion dam and a main canal on Kokcha river, in digging wells for irrigation, preparation of technical and economic reports of state farms, repair and rehabilitation of Sardeh irrigation project and its hydro-technical establishments, deliver equipment, material and despatch experts for strengthening the irrigation establishments of the DRA. The Soviet Union will help the Afghan side in carrying out the rehabilitation of irrigation system of northern areas, establishing pumping stations on Kunduz river, bringing under irrigation new lands and setting up state farms for cotton, sugar beet and cereals in different parts of the country (*KNT*, 23 February).

A protocol on expanding commercial relations was signed on 25th February between DRA and the Polish People's Republic (*KNT*, 26 February).

Contracts

A contract was signed between the Afghan Ministry of Commerce and the Sovtransport agency of the USSR to transport chicken, butter, eggs and cheese from European countries by trailers. The first trailers will bring chicken into Afghanistan from Hungary for sale through government outlets (*KNT*, 7 February).

On 15th February a contract was signed in Kabul by the head of the Planning Department of the Ministry of Foodstuff and Light Industries and the agent of Technoexport Company of Bulgaria, under which Bulgaria will deliver and assemble machinery and equipment for leather proceeding and furriery, which will cost over 5.910 million dollars. This factory is financed from the state budget and will produce leather overcoats, jackets, gloves, hats and other articles (*KNT*, 16 February).

Under a contract the Electroimpex company of Bulgaria will supply necessary equipment for diesel power network in frontier provinces of Afghanistan, and also to send Bulgarian experts in Afghanistan. The power equipment will cost 4.65 million dollars, Bulgarian assistance and consultation will cost 1,24,800 dollars. These expenditures will be met from the 18 million dollars credit for power energy from Bulgaria (*KNT*, 16 February).

Projects

During the nine months of the year HS 1365 (Ending March 20, 1987) the work is going on successfully in joint projects of Afghan-Soviet cooperations. On these projects 25% of the revenue from local resources have been spent. Around 121.4 million dollars from the credit and financial assistance of Soviet Union have been spent during the above period in development projects. This accounts for 81.5 per cent of the total foreign aid spent. In this period a number of major development projects have been commissioned which includes: 100 KV power transmission line from Soviet Union to Kunduz, which will be extended later to Baghlan and Takhar provinces. The commissioning of petroleum refinery with an annual capacity of 4,000 tons. Inauguration of domestic flights terminal of Kabul airport and of liquifinde gas station of Kabul (*KNT*, 24 February).

Agriculture

A spokesman of the Agency of Afghan Fertilizers and Agricultural services said, that they have distributed 10.5 thousand tons of fertilizers costing 87 million Afghans pesticides and veterenary drugs costing

3.6 million Afghanis to peasants and cattle breeders on easy terms in Helmand province during last nine months (*KNT*, 5 February).

The Council of Ministers has planned to give some extra materials and fertilizers against delivery of every ton of linter cotton and each tone of sugar beet. Against one ton of cotton, 600 kg of urea, 350 kg of phosphate, 50 kg of oil cake, 10 kg of oil, 50 kg of cotton waste, 10 kg of linter and 10 cakes of seap. The delivery of each ton of sugar beet is rewarded with, 50 kg of urea, 50 kg of phosphate and 300 kg of sugar beet waste. The cotton and sugar beet growers are exempted from donations, taxes and commissions in transporting cotton and sugar beet (*KNT*, 8 February).

In Balkh province over 80,700 hectares of land have been cultivated in the autumn sowing campaign, recording an increase of 10,079 hectares over last year. A spokesman of the Agriculture and Land Reform Department of Balkh province said, that 562 tons of improved wheat seeds, 2730 tons of fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides costing Afghanis 250,000, have been distributed to peasants and agricultural cooperatives of the province (*KNT*, 12 February).

In Parwan province 15,100 hectares of land was cultivated under in the autumn sowing campaign. 375 tons of improved wheat seeds, 5,889 tons of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides costing Afghanis 730,000 were distributed to peasants of the province (*KNT*, 17 February).

Bulgaria is providing economic and technical assistance to the poultry farms of Bagrami and Badam Bagh and cattle farms of Benihisar and Rishkhor which are to be equipped and expended. At present 180 private, 2 cooperative and 15 state farms are functioning, five other farms will be commissioned soon and another six farms next year (*KNT*, 18 February).

Power Sector

The Ministry of Power Energy plans to supply power to the frontier and tribal areas in Ningarhar, Kunar, Paktia, Zabul, Kandahar, Helmand, Nemroz, Farah, Paktika and Khost provinces through the installation of 25 diesel generators of different capacity and developing the hydro-power network at a cost of over 140 million Afghanis from part of this year's plan. Some work on the installation of generators and expansion of power network has been started early this year (*KNT*, 9 February).

The construction of a power station and installation of generator has been completed in Mirbachakot district. It lights several villages and the main road of the district (*KNT*, 19 February).

Construction

A small dam has been constructed at Naghla village by the people of Surobi district of Kabul. As a result over 300 hectare land will be irrigated by this dam (*KNT*, 9 February).

Construction work for building an airport at Khwaja Ghar in Takhar province began on 21 February. This airport will be built at a cost of 14 million Afghanis from the state budget in six months (*KNT*, 22 February).

In last nine months of the year, 725 residential apartments have been constructed by the Prefab (*KNT*, 24 February).

Trade

A spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce said that to expand commercial cooperation with neighbouring countries the DRA government has provided essential facilities to Pakistani traders to transport their goods to the western European countries. Afghan government will allow transiting of 100 container trucks weighing 2,00 tons of goods (*KNT*, 3 February).

Sultan Ali Keshtmand during his official working visit to the Soviet Union had friendly talks and exchanged views on mutual cooperation, particularly on the development of border trade between the two countries. The two sides expressed their understanding and agreed on the expansion of bilateral trade, increase of the volume of trade and establishment of Afghan-Soviet joint trade and industrial institutions which will have share of the Afghan national entrepreneur (*KNT*, 24 February).

It is claimed by the Kabul government that the condition of retail trade has improved and, an increase of 1,670.6 million Afghanis is registered in the state, joint and cooperative retail trade in the last nine months of the year (which will end on 20th March 1987) as compared to the previous year (*KNT*, 24 February).

Imports

The Ministry of Commerce has announced to increase the imports from 1655 million Afghanis to 2100 million Afghanis in 1988 (*KNT*, 10 February).

One hundred tons of poultry have been transported to Afghanistan from Hungary by a Soviet Transportation agency. The consignment was brought by five trailers. This will be sold in retail stores at reasonable prices (*KNT*, 22 February).

Private Investments

The permanent commission of the executive committee of the Council of Ministers for private investment endorsed nine industrial projects with an initial capital of 9,74,98,500 Afghanis and maximum capacity of 15,34,98,500 Afghanis. These newly approved private enterprises in light industries and chemical will provide job opportunities to 540 people (*KNT*, 9 February).

Handicrafts

Abdul Wakil head of the Cooperatives Union of Kabul city declares that handicrafts and artisans cooperatives of Kabul city achieved a production of over 32 million Afghanis, in the nine months of the current Afghan year. This is 33% more than the plan target. (*KNT*, 2 February).

Afghan handicrafts were displayed in six international exhibitions last year. Afghan handicrafts especially carpets and leather products were largely welcomed at the international exhibitions. Afghanistan has established contacts with the Soviet Union and GDR to set up permanent exhibitions there. According to an exchange agreement between Afghanistan and India an exhibition of Indian handicrafts will be inaugurated in Kabul this year (*KNT*, 4 February).

Stores

At present, state owned 33 retail stores are functioning in Kabul and 6 other in Balkh, Ningarhar and Paktia provinces. In addition to the existing stores, the Ministry plans to establish five other stores in Kabul city, Mr. Bachakot, Bagrami and Charasiab districts in the year 1988 (*KNT*, 10 February).

Briefs

In a message to Afghan nation Najibullah said, we have created forty to fifty thousand new jobs, the equipping of each job has cost more than one million Afghanis (*KNT*, 2 February).

Stone cutting and carpentry institution of Helmand province in the nine months of current Afghan year sold the products worth 40 million Afghanis (*KNT*, 5 February).

In the last 9 months of the year 36 Agricultural Cooperatives have been formed throughout the country (*KNT*, 24 February).

USSR Minister of Communication visited Kabul and exchanged views on cooperation in the field of communication services with Mr. Ali Keshtmand (*KNT*, 26 February).

5 — YOUTH AND EDUCATION

Education

It is said by the Director of Education of Kabul city that over 140 schools with a strength of 350,000 students are functioning in Kabul city. More than 45,000 children were admitted to these schools last year. Over 2,700 students have graduated this year. (*KNT*, 5 February).

- In Farah province it is claimed by the authorities that 3712 persons including 586 women are enrolled now in 243 literacy courses throughout the province (*KNT*, 9 February).
- The commission for NR of Kabul University has called on Afghan scholars and lecturers of the University who are living abroad to return to their homeland. Returning home scholars would enjoy all their previous academic privileges and all facilities will be provided to them for teaching and research (*KNT*, 18 February).
- The teachers and students of educational institutions would mark the first day of the new academic year as peace day (*KNT*, 24 February).
- Over 700,000 students will begin the new academic year in Afghanistan. It was stated by the Education Minister that there are 1,229 total schools in DRA for Afghan children comprising of 421 primary, 529 middle and 279 high schools (*KNT*, 24 February).

Inauguration

A new workers supplementary school has been set up on 2nd February at stone cutting and Beton Enterprises. The number of supplementary schools set up in productive and construction institutions comes to 54 (*Radio Kabul*, 3 February).

On 19th February the Islamic Studies Research Centre of the DRA was opened in Kabul university. The inaugural function was attended by Dr. Najibullah General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Haji Mohammad Samkani President of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, many other ministers and dignitaries were also present at the occasion (*KNT*, 21 February).

Kabul University students have organized the first of its kind, 'Kabul University Students Club'. This organization is comprised of 550 student writers and artists in a collective for literacy, artistic and cultural activities. The Club has also the sections for poetry, music, theatre, calligraphy, sports and painting (*KNT*, 23 February).

Youth

Two hundred students of the Para Medical Institute of Ministry of Public Health were organized in health brigades by Kabul city committee of the DYOA and assigned for two months in 12 health centres of Kabul city to take care of patients. Special assignments have been given to the youth brigades of DYOA in work and construction, they have been assigned to work under the motto "The five year plan is the plan of youth" (*KNT*, 5 February).

Joining Army

116 youth from Takhar province joined the armed forces voluntarily. Over 700 youth of Herat province have voluntarily joined the ranks of Army (*KNT*, 3 February).

Over 50 youth of Naqil village Badakhshan province voluntarily enlisted at the military commissariat of the province and joined the tribal unit of that village (*KNT*, 11 February).

Over 800 youth of Tagab village, Karush district, Herat province and areas of Badakhshan province voluntarily joined the armed forces (*KNT*, 12 February).

40 youth from Samangan province voluntarily enlisted at the military commissariat of the province (*KNT*, 16 February).

At present about 1100 members of the party organizations and of the DYOA are serving as revolution soldiers for maintaining the security of different institutions in the city, some 500 of them are serving in frontier provinces. To elevate the level of military training of the youth, the Kabul city party committee has established several centres for military training. A total of 9,400 persons are engaged in safeguarding the security of Kabul city (*KNT*, 17 February).

Social

Afghan antiques of the 18th century which has historical and artistic value were seized by the western border customs of the Soviet Union. These antiques were transferred into USSR successfully and their next destination was the Federal Republic of Germany, where these items could be sold on very high prices. These articles include 443 flintlock and matchlock mustets, 134 ancient pistols, 16 sabres, 186 samovars with medals and 168 objects of crockery made in the distant past by Afghan craftsman. The total weight of this consignment was three and a half ton (*KNT*, 8 February).

On the recommendation by the Association of the wives and mothers of Martyrs of Revolution, 110 new flats have been distributed

to the families of martyrs of revolution. Work opportunity was also given to 23 wives. 400 families were given the relief goods including foodstuff and other essentials. 2,000 women from all over Afghanistan are enrolled in this association (*KNT*, 8 February).

Culture

The Classical Music Centre which was set up under the State Committee for Culture with the assistance of India is now training hundreds of young musicians in the Indian classical and western music. Experienced Indian musicians teach playing of musical instruments. Western music is taught by Afghan teachers. Most of the students are from schools and colleges (*KNT*, 12 February).

Nargis Ensemble of the State Committee for culture, staged a concert in Barikot Cinema hall and earned 200,000 Afghanis which donated to the repatriates fund. The concert was for ten days. The State Committee for culture will organize three more concerts by Different artists (*KNT*, 25 February).

Relief Goods

Relief goods worth over 2.7 million Afghanis given by DRA government and Soviet Union had been distributed to over 2,000 deserving families in Samangan province, since the announcement of the policy of national accord (*KNT*, 12 February).

A third convey of Soviet aid (34 tons) arrived in Herat on 19th February via Torghundi port. The aid will be distributed among repatriates and other needy persons in Herat, Ghor and Badghis provinces (*KNT*, 21 February).

Soviet aid distributed in Logar, Kapisa provinces. Over 800 kg of sugar, 8000 litres of kerosene oil, large quantity of ghee, cloth and footwear gifted by Soviet Union (*KNT*, 00 February).

Relief goods of Soviet Union which consists of cloths, sugar and other materials were distributed on 23 February to 52 families of clerical and spiritual leaders in Khair Khana Mena (*KNT*, 24 February).